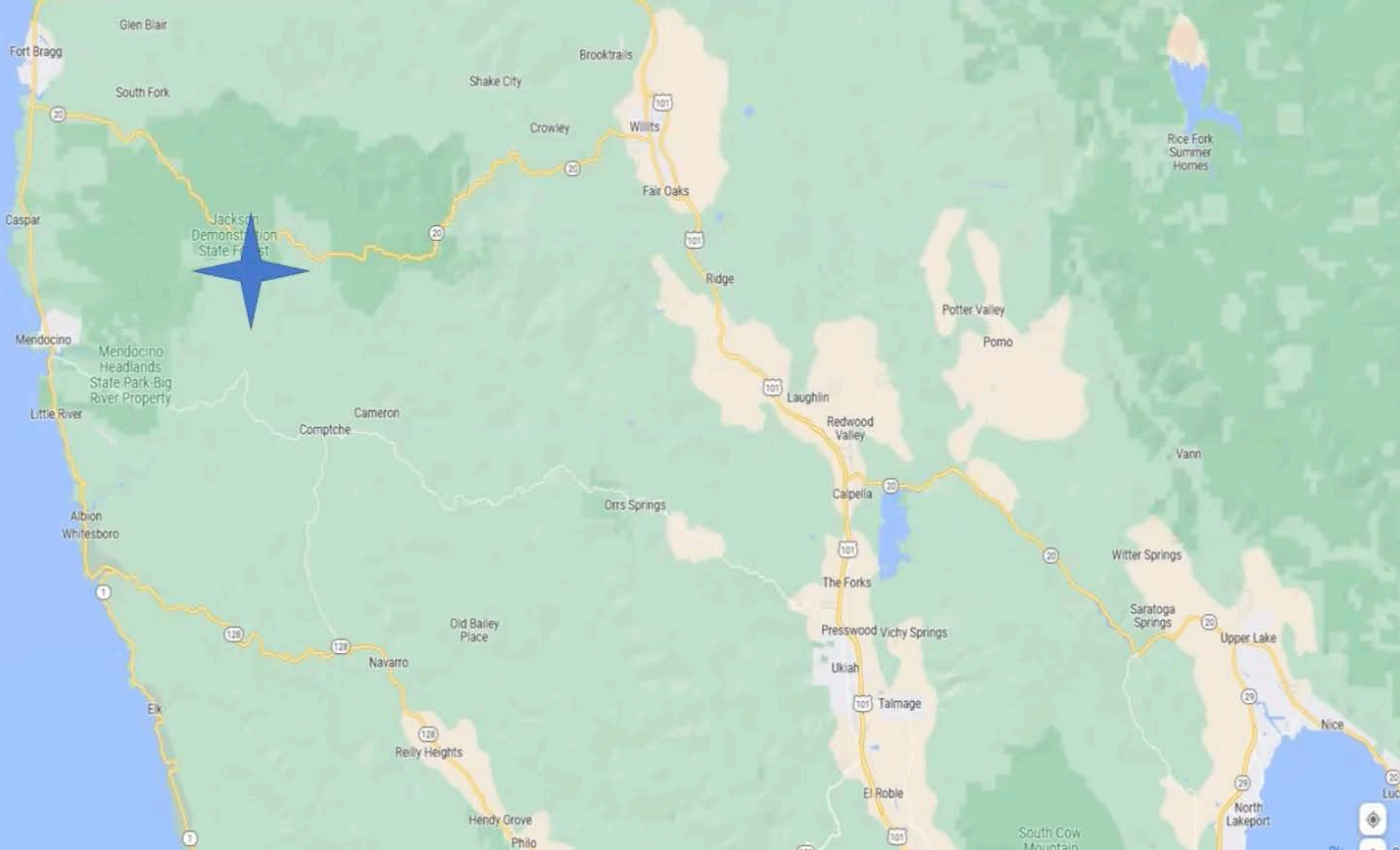


An aerial photograph of a vast, dense forest of evergreen trees, likely spruce or fir, covering a hillside. The trees are tightly packed, creating a textured green surface. The lighting is soft, suggesting a misty or overcast day. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Jackson Demonstration State Forest

And the future



JDSF Basics

48,652 Acres. Some areas first logged in 1862.

Purchased by the state in 1947 from Caspar Lumber Co.

Pockets of ancient redwood forest totaling 461 acres, less than 1%.

Largest of 9 state demonstration forests totaling 72,000 acres. Research and demonstration opportunities. Also, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat and watershed protection.

JDSF contains mostly redwood but also Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, bishop pine, tanoak, alder madrone and bay myrtle.



JDSF Purpose

JDSF mission laid out in California statute and by Board of Forestry and Fire Protection regulation and policy.

Mission described as “commercial timberland managed by professional foresters who conduct programs in timber management, recreation, demonstration, and investigation in conformance with detailed management plans.”

It is not a park or wilderness reserve.

More specific purposes include innovative demonstrations, experiments and education in forest management, with timber production as the primary land use and recreation as a second, but compatible, use.

Annual harvests average 26 cubic feet per acre.

JDSF Logging

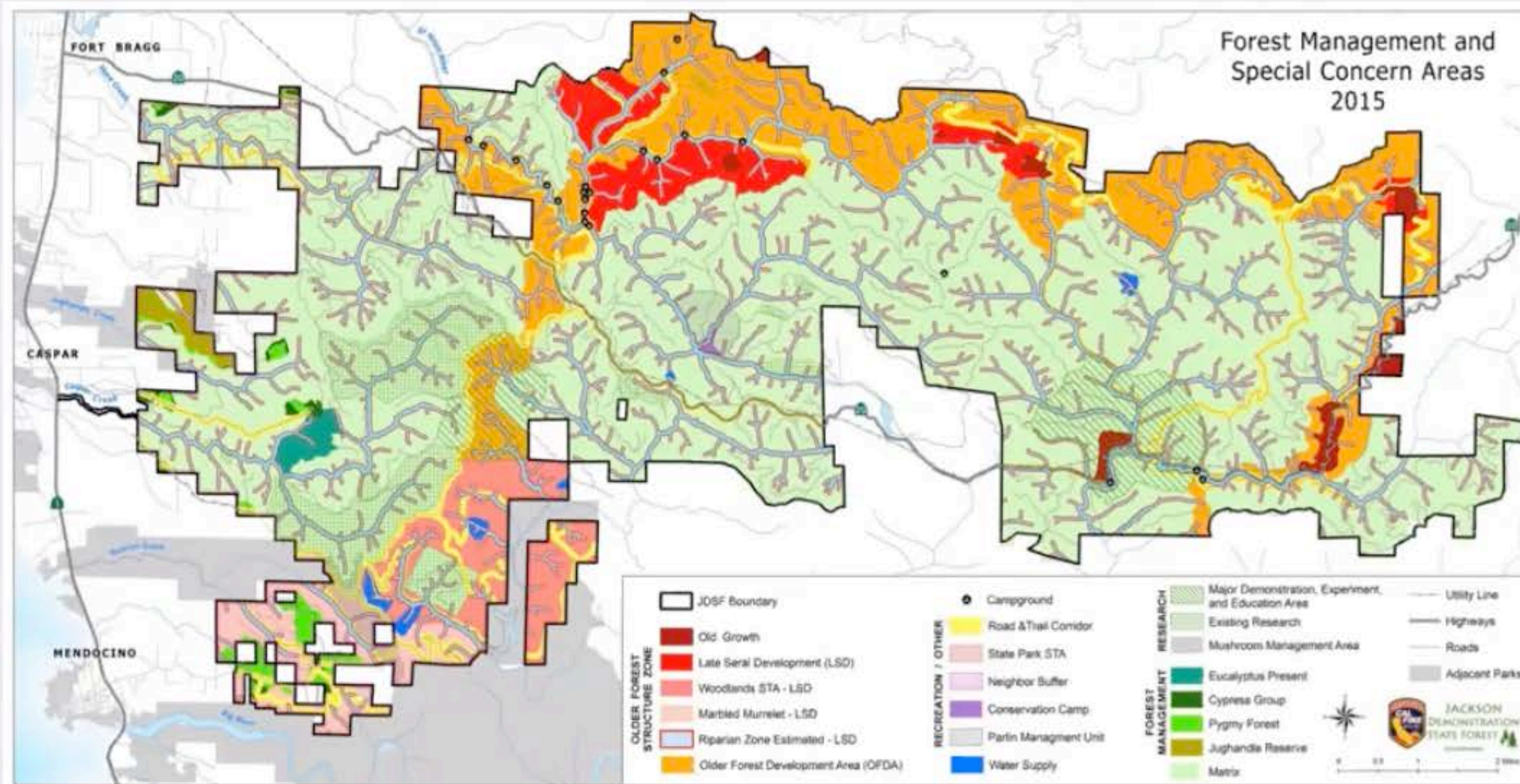
Logging in the JDSF conducted as anywhere in California: by Timber Harvest Plan, or THP, submitted to Cal Fire, circulated for public review, and, if approved, put out to bid. Someone buys the logs and hires another entity to cut them, contributing to funding for management of the demonstration state forests.

Timber sales averaged \$6.6 million annually, 2011 to 2020.

Logging has diminished significantly on the North Coast, but Cal Fire feels an obligation to provide wood for remaining mills and work for the remaining work force.

The Mendocino County Crop Report charted 2019 log production at \$109.6 million in gross value at the mill, a 12.5% drop from the year before after gradually increasing over the decade.

JDSF Allocation Map



JDSF Economic Impacts

For every 10 million board feet cut:

160 jobs created

\$4.3 million in local wages

\$184,000 in local taxes

Logging companies also are required to decommission and build roads, restore bridges, trails and fire breaks.

Since 1990:

About 7,561 jobs

\$203.2 million in wages

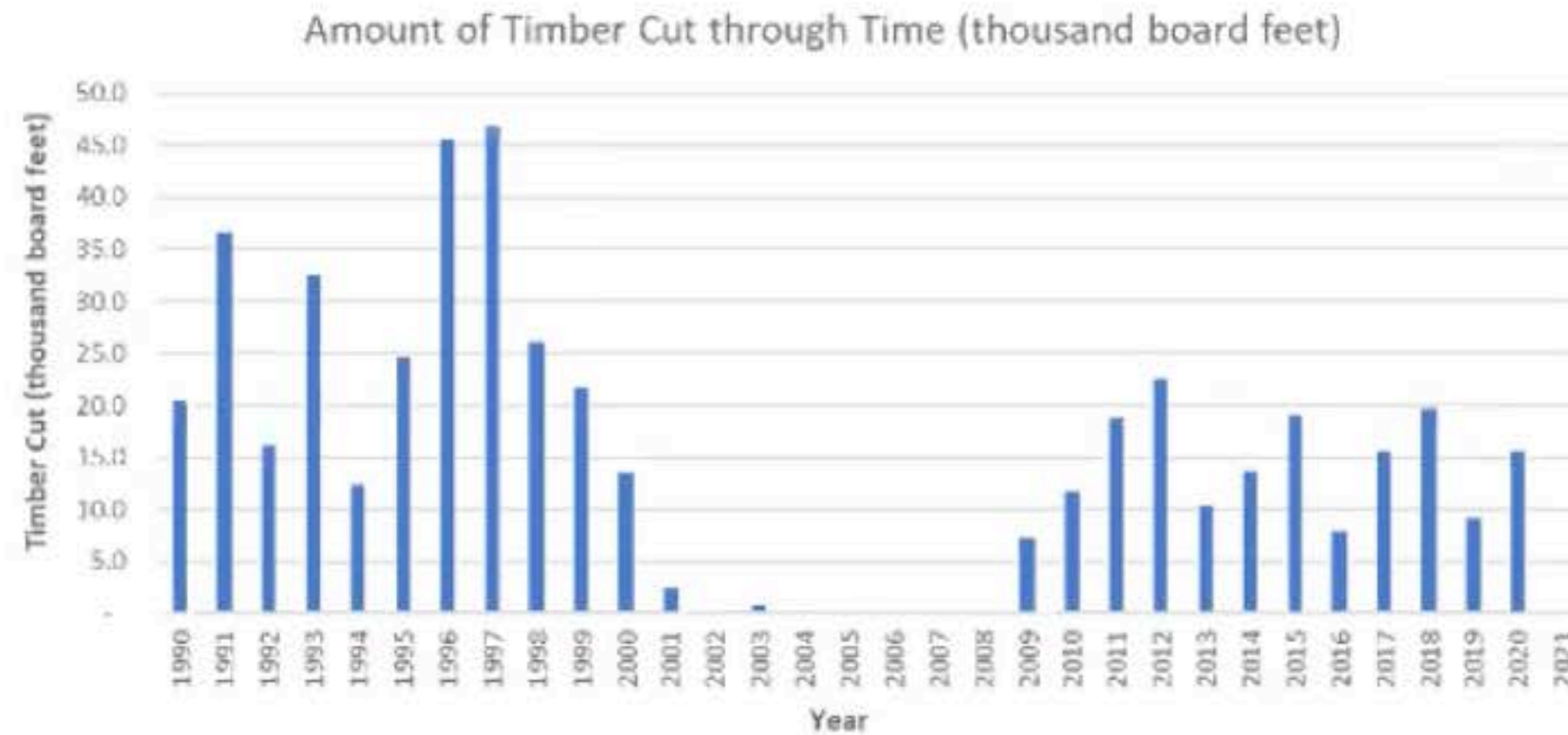
About \$3.3 million in timber yield tax to Mendocino County

General Fund/Water Agency Board Fund

Timber Cut 1990-2020 (in thousands of board feet)

Lull from 2001 to 2008 related to lawsuit filed because Cal Fire continued harvests without updating management plan, as required.

Cal Fire eventually formed JDSF Advisory Group, or JAG, but activists who felt betrayed by State Board of Forestry, which removed conservation provisions from the final plan, left and remain distrustful.



Caspar 500 THP

533-acre timber harvest plan filed in 2020 covering a well-used area of the forest near the coastal community of Caspar and in the Caspar Creek watershed. Cal Fire has generally tried not to log near communities.

One of several contentious THPs filed within a short timeframe. Another one – the 345-acre Red Tail THP is in the Noyo River watershed near Fort Bragg.

Cyclists and hikers started seeing blue spraypainted lines at breast height on trees marked for cutting right on popular trails, including some very large trees, and soon recreational users and environmentalists were getting involved.

Tree sits and direct action last spring quickly shut down Caspar 500, due to concerns about safety, but cutting continued in Red Tail, where private security made citizens arrests. Logged June 10 to 17, officially suspended June 26.

Tree sits in the Mama and Papa trees, both scheduled to be cut, but also in the Gemini Tree, which was not counted as a harvest but would have been taken down to accommodate a logging road.







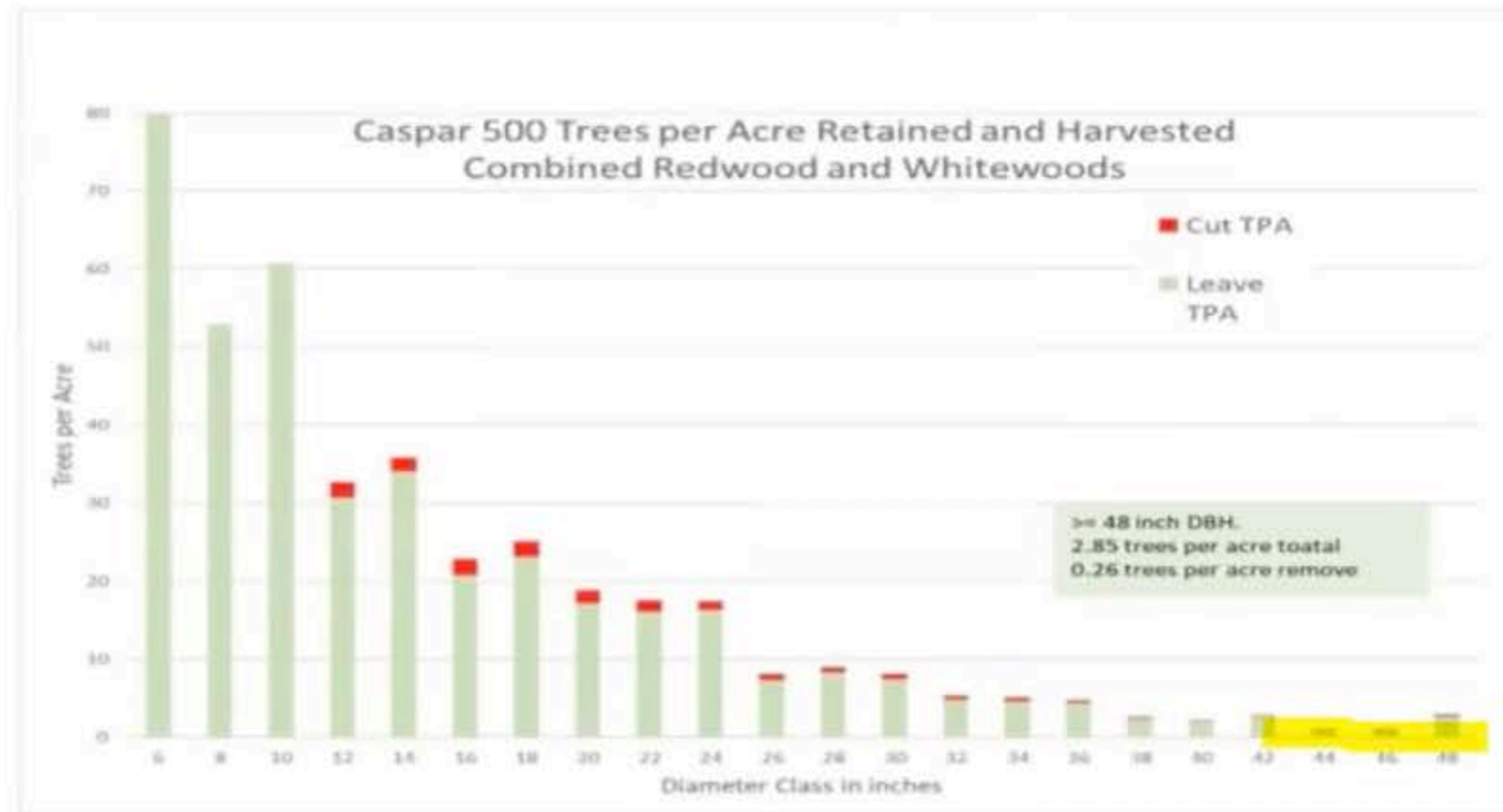
Board Foot Volume by S	
	Young Redwood BF
12"-18"	415,092.34
20"-26"	918,160.19
28"-32"	788,425.94
34"-40"	933,987.04
42"-46"	514,668.06
48"+	515,811.76

Caspar 500 Board Feet by Redwood Size

- More than 4 million board feet of redwood being cut in the Caspar 500 Timber Harvest Plan.
- More than ¼ of it is from trees over 42 inches in diameter.

Caspar 500 Trees per Acre (Redwoods and whitewoods, which equal 15%)

Caspar 500 THP Harvest Area Data



Caspar 500 Contract Amount

(Owner Willits Redwood Co., Chris Baldo/Bruce Burton)

The merchantable species, estimated net merchantable amount by the Revised Scribner Log Rule as prepared by the Northwest Log Rules Advisory Group, July 1, 1972, the rate of payment per thousand board feet, and the estimated total value are as follows:

Merchantable Species Value	Estimated Net Amount (Mbf)	Rate per Mbf	Estimated Total
Redwood	3,175	\$872.07/MBF	\$2,768,822.25
Douglas - fir	1,016	\$40.00/MBF	\$40,640
Grand fir, Western Hemlock, miscellaneous other conifers	155	\$40.00/MBF	\$6,200
TOTALS	4,346		\$2,815,662.25
Estimate confidence interval = 25%	+/- 1,086		+/- \$703,915.56
Maximum contract amount	5,432		\$3,519,577.81

The 25 percent confidence interval represents the statistical variation that can be expected around the estimated sale value.

Why Stop Logging?

Climate crisis trumps all other issues.

Decay-resistant heartwood in older redwood trees promotes their resilience and longevity, allowing them to vigorously for well over 1,000 years, meaning they continue to remove CO₂ from the air and grow it.

Out of what were 2 million acres of ancient redwoods in California, there are now only about 113,000 acres.

Many experts say large trees should be permitted to grow indefinitely.

Debate over future of the planet v. redwood decking.

Gov. Gavin Newsom in 2020 committed the state to preserving 30% of its lands and waters by 2030 to enhance climate resilience, protect biodiversity and prevent species extinction.

JDSF already is owned by the state and should be protected under 30x30.

Tribal Consultations

Newsom order issued 2020 seeks to partner with California tribes on tribal access, use and co-management of state-owned or controlled natural lands.

Active consultation with Coyote Valley Band of Pomo and other local tribes under way.

Coyote Valley Band, in particular, concerned about specific areas that have been logged but also about sacred sites and archaeological sites some of which they claim have been damaged already by logging and others at risk, in part because of poor surveys.

They believe moratorium needed on logging until consultations complete.

JDSF and Climate Resilience

Cal Fire prioritizes stand age and density variation, and forest management through thinning and timber harvest to promote fire resilience as well as to limit competition for light, water and nutrients to allow the most vigorous trees to grow.

Management activities can cause soil disturbance, release carbon and reduce carbon storage, short-term, but contribute to long-term stability and resilience.

Cal Fire states individual tree size is less important than the dynamics of a vigorously growing stand.

JDSF stores about 19 million metric tons of carbon across the existing forest and sequesters about 200,000 metric tons a year through vigorous forest growth – enough to offset the annual emissions of about 19,000 average Californians.

At least half the carbon stored underground in the roots and soil systems.

Other offerings

More diversity already on JAG: reps from Save the Redwoods League, Kashia Band of Pomo, Nature Conservancy.

\$10 million invested in removal of slash piles, clean up of old logging sites, fuel breaks, prescribed burns, expanded research, tribal co-management.

State's new Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force Science Advisory Panel will review the science that has emerged from Jackson.

Cal Fire and Natural Resources Agency reaching out to local tribes for a cultural burning opportunity.

Caspar 500 Compromise

Removes 75 acres from the northern, most contested area so community and tribal stakeholders can provide input on forest management there.

Truncates road that would have required removal of Gemini Tree.

Retain 2 dominant or codominant 2nd growth trees per acre that represent the best vigor and phenotype of the site to be protected in perpetuity. (Other large trees would be cut instead.)

Caspar 500 THP

Sections 3, 5, 8, 9, & 10 T17N, R17W MDB&M
USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle:
Mendocino and Mathison Peak

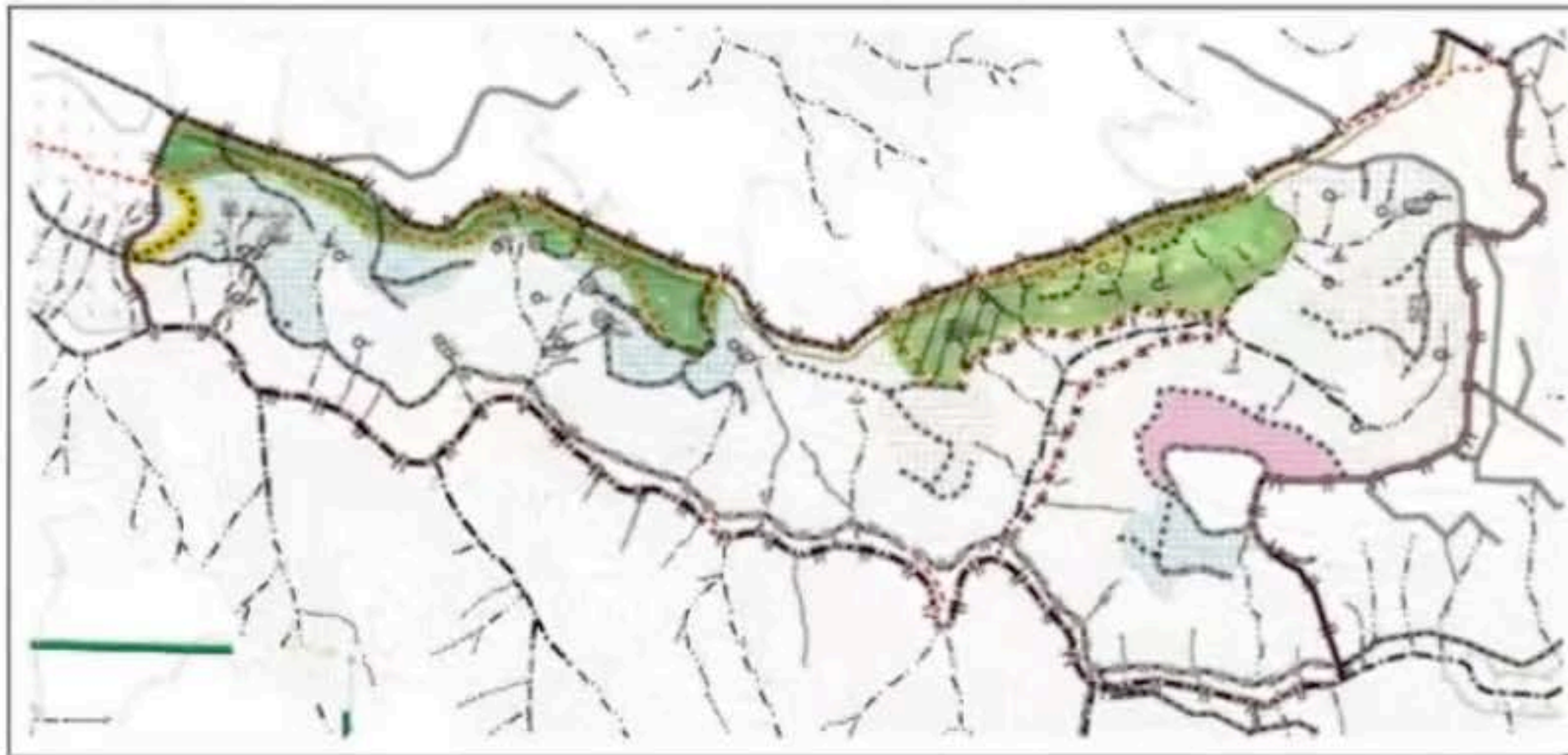
Contour Interval = 40'

1 inch = 1,183.33 feet

0 650 1,300 2,600 3,900 Feet



5/18/2020 TN



Road Classification

(permanent and seasonal roads considered "public")

- Existing Permanent Road
- Existing Seasonal Road
- - - Proposed Temporary Road
- x x x Proposed Road Abandonment
- W W WLPZ Road

Watercourse Classification

(salmon spawning & rearing habitat)

- - - Class I
- - - Class II-S
- - - Class III
- o Spring
- Wet Area
- Pond

- JDSF Property Line
- THP Boundary
- NSO Core Area
- Tractor Yarding/Cable Option (all other THP areas cable-yarding)

- Trail

Silvicultural Units

- Shaded Fuel Break
- Eucalyptus Group Selection
- Cluster Selection
- All other areas will be Single Tree Selection

Potential Modifications

1. Yellow highlighted road will be shortened just to get landing off Road 600.
2. Change some or all of green area to non-commercial fuel reduction and improved aesthetics. Permanently protect 4 Potential Elder Trees per acre for long term carbon sequestration and recruitment of large trees across JDSF.
3. Permanently protect 2 Potential Elder Trees per acre in remaining harvest area.
4. Permanently protect 6 Potential Elder Trees per acre within watercourse protection zones to better target limited thinning to accelerate their development

